

CRUMBLING EMPIRE OF THE MOORS

HALF way down the Atlantic coast of the Moorish empire, and about opposite Charleston, rises out of the sea the little port of Casablanca, which is known as the "White House" port in every language that is spoken along the coast. It is white and beautiful, if you live in the offing of a clear night. Like all the rest of Morocco, and indeed, the Mohammedan world, Casablanca is best seen by the pale moonlight, and to windward, writes Stephen Bonsai in the New York Times.

Nearly a century ago the very name of which our New England ancestors who went down to the sea in ships were wont to shudder, and with good reason, is now closed by a sand bar, which even the daring Barbary corsairs would not dare to cross in their light-drawing feluccas, but the Moor of the had country is still a pirate, though the times have driven him inland from the sea. Until recently he preyed upon the passing caravans as a century ago he swooped down with his hawklike galleys upon our becalmed sailing ships. The Kabyle horsemen who rush with so much fury and reckless daring up to the French batteries and rifle pits, do it not only because they have a hatred of the Christian which their church sanctifies to a virtue, but because they are starving to death and want to get at the men who have taken the bread out of their mouths.

Held Plains and Passes. Ten years ago these dashing horsemen, whose gorgeous costumes and jeweled weapons made them most beautiful if somewhat barbaric objects to behold, were the lords of the plains and the marshes which lie between the western Sudan and the port towns of southwest Morocco. They were the masters of transportation in this part of the world, and had to be reckoned with. If you cared to take a caravan flight in ostrich feathers, gold dust, slaves, or salt, they would protect you or pillage you, whichever was the most profitable.

These dashing bordermen were bound to the imperial government by the slenderest of ties; they were wholly immersed in their profitable business operations and in annexing to their own households the most beautiful slaves culled from the passing caravans. When the tax-gatherers ventured into their domains they buried them alive, but when the late sultan, Mulai Hassan, who was a fight-

these dangers to commerce at their own expense.

Sultan's Willy Answer.

"Certainly not," was the sultan's immediate answer, "the rocks were put there by God for some good purpose, let no man dare to remove them."

What the sultan doubtless thought was that foreign men-of-war could get into the Atlantic ports of his empire quite easily enough, and at all events he did not wish to appear in the eyes of his sullen people as facilitating the exits and the entrances of the hated



A Moorish Soldier.

Christians. The policy of his little son, Abdul-Aziz, has been much more liberal, and from the western view point more enlightened, and is, sad to relate, one of the contributing causes to the present alarming situation. He recently consented to the request of the consular corps and the shippers that harbor improvements should be undertaken in Casablanca. Whereupon the suspicious Kabyles of the adjacent mountain fastnesses rushed down to the "White House" city and killed 12 or 15 Europeans, mostly Spaniards, who were engaged upon the work.

In making concessions to the European spirit of progress and enterprise, for which his people are not ready, the unlucky and probably most incapable young sultan has raised a storm which may cost him his throne. To-day, if he stands with his people, he is threatened with a foreign expedition, while if he stands by the treaty he runs even greater and nearer danger at the hands of the various pretenders to the throne, by whose activity the sultan's life has been made very miserable ever since, or almost ever since. By a harem conspiracy and the weakness of his father the young prince was called to the difficult post of ruling the Moors.

Present Ruler Unpopular.

Abdul Aziz's accession to the throne was a most unpopular one, and this fact probably accounts for the fact that early in his reign he surrounded himself with foreigners who, with some exceptions, were not generally men of a high type—rope walkers, photographers, balloonists, and sleight-of-hand men were the representatives of western civilization who for a long time appealed most powerfully to the young sultan's appreciation of our culture. In view of the rising tide of discontent and the dissatisfaction even of the people of the capital, and the growing strength of the various revolutions in progress, in the last year the sultan has dismissed his staff of foreign advisers and goes to the mosque as regularly as his father did—but probably the harm has been done. In Morocco, as well as in other countries, a reputation for orthodoxy is hard to retrieve.

One brother of the unlucky sultan, Mulai Hafid by name, of whose character and leanings upon the questions of the day little is known, has been formally proclaimed sultan in the great mosque at Morocco City. Another brother, Hassan, it is said, has been exercising rights of sovereignty in the Rif highlands, west of Tetan and on the Mediterranean coast for two years past. In the Sus country another brother, who bears the name of Morocco's greatest sultan, Mulai Ismail, is threatening rebellion with a force of fanatical horsemen estimated at 35,000 at his back, while in the western provinces still slumber the

never radically suppressed rebellions of the Rogni and Bou Hamara, the benevolent "Father of the Asse," who, with his claim to divine descent and revelation and his wondrous gift of eloquence, exercises a remarkable influence upon the mule drivers and all the other nomadic folk of the empire. Nations Have Hard Task.

Such in outline is the situation by which France and Spain find themselves confronted because of the recognition of their special interests in the disturbed country, and the police mandate which they received at the conference of the powers at Algeiras. In the light of recent events it would seem not at all unlikely that their diplomatic victory at the conference will entail upon France and Spain the loss of many thousands of men and many millions of francs, which neither can afford to throw away. The talk of an expedition to Fez, a flying column of 10,000 men, in which the boulevard sheets indulge, is the sheerest nonsense, or the wildest madness. It would require 150,000 men, all picked troops, to capture Fez, and it would require many thousands more, and require them indefinitely, to hold the holy city and maintain something approaching law and order in the surrounding country.

Portugal was for several hundred years in possession of nearly all the Moorish ports on the Atlantic coast, including Casablanca; indeed, the second title of the ruler of Portugal to-day is "King of the Algarves," which refers to the royal pretensions to Moorish sovereignty, all substantial basis to which has long since disappeared, together with the East Indian dependencies.

Fate of Portuguese Army.

It was in 1578 that Dom Sebastian, the chivalrous hero of Portuguese song and story, equipped an army for the purpose of overrunning the whole country. A duke of Leinster and many other gentlemanly adventurers joined Dom Sebastian's standards and began the journey to the capital, which so many conquerors have undertaken but in which no single one has succeeded, at least not since the day when the green banners of the Prophet of Islam were first flung to the breezes from the battlements of Fez.

Dom Sebastian and his army of 20,000 men, together with the uncounted adventurers who had come together from all over Christendom to follow so gallant and so generous a prince, met their fate in the valley of Alkesar, which is watered by a shallow river generally identified by historians and geographers as the Lixus of Ptolemy. There 20,000 men were cut to pieces by the Moorish cavalry, and those who died here by the sword were the fortunate members of the army. According to some accounts, Dom Sebastian and the more notable of his followers, wounded or captives, were taken to Meknes, where, after they had traced the triumph of the terrible sultan, Abdel-Melek, their conqueror, the greater number of them were buried alive in the city walls. In these same walls are visible to-day many hundred brick-red up cells in which on this occasion and at other times of fanatical fury, Christians were immured while living as a punishment for refusing to recite the fatiha and so become renegades to their creed.

Ceded to England.

After this disaster Portugal gradually withdrew from Morocco, and in 1660 what remained of her conquests were ceded to England as part of the

ry on the beach, that handsome "Jack" Churchill, who was to become the conqueror of Malplaquet and other fields which illustrate the history of the British arms, first bled his lance. Churchill served here two years and then was so fortunate as to secure a change of garrison to a place where there was not so much thankless fighting, but the English government, reluctant as ever to give up a corner of land that has once



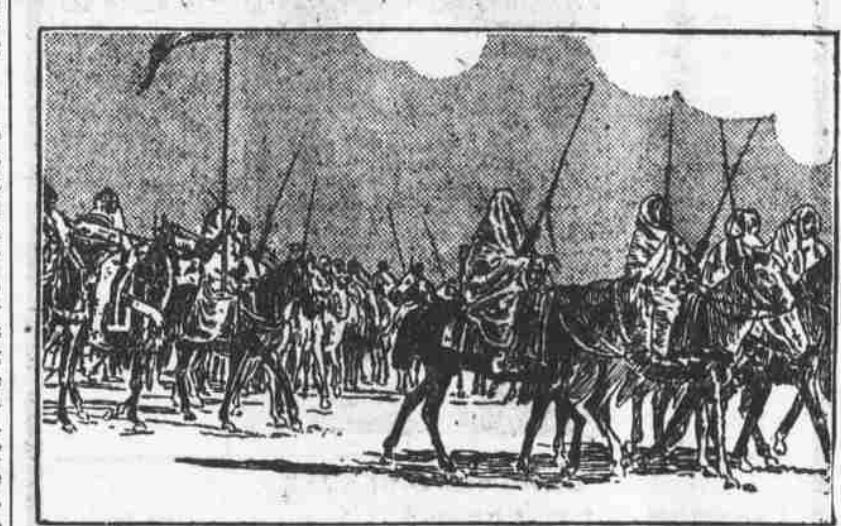
One of the Gates of Fez.

been painted red, hung on to the wedding present of the luckless queen for a generation. On one occasion the earl of Teviot, the British governor, with most of his officers and a large portion of the garrison, was surprised by the vigilant Moors, and but few escaped with their lives. After 20 years of constant warfare, harassed day and night by a tireless and truculent enemy, the keepers of John Bull's treasury counted up the cost, and shortly after the figures were known Tangier was abandoned, and so the second attempt of the conquest of Morocco failed.

Spain Had Enough.

In 1559 the Spaniards, under O'Donnell, invaded Morocco, bent upon obtaining satisfaction for undoubted injuries at the hands of lawless Moors, and perhaps with thoughts of permanent conquest if all went well. As a matter of fact, nothing went well. From 40,000 to 60,000 men were engaged for two years, with heavy casualties, and even greater losses from sickness. At the end of the second campaign, the Sancho Panza in Castilian politics got the upper hand of the Don Quixote, proclaimed honor satisfied, the terms offered by the Moors all that could be desired, and retired in a blaze of false glory, out of which O'Donnell secured a dukedom and many Spanish regiments unpronounceable Moorish names. But the real results were none.

In 1833 the Moors attacked the Spanish possession of Melilla, and the Madrid government, if hungry for adventure, had every opportunity, and even justification, for a punitive expedition, but very wisely did not avail itself of the opportunity. It has always seemed to me that, thanks to the travels and researches of the late Padre Lerchundi and others of his thorough and diligent school, the Spaniards understand conditions in Morocco better than men of other



Returning from an Expedition.

dowry of the Infanta Catherine of Braganza, who became the wife of Charles II. Another piece of real estate included in the dowry because the King of Portugal was just at that moment short of cash was the island of Bombay. The English wise men of the day thought money could be made out of Tangier, but no thought was paid to Bombay. All of which goes to show how uncertain are real estate ventures in an international as well as in a local sense. Out of the occupation of Bombay has grown the Indian empire and much wealth and I believe much honor to the British, but out of the occupation of Tangier, from which so much of wealth and honor was expected, came only hard knocks and final defeat. In Tangier the English held on grimly 20 years, and it was here, fighting with the Moorish caval-

nationalities. They showed it at Marjilla ten years ago, and I rather think the commanding officer of the Spanish contingent in Casablanca is showing it to-day when he refuses to expose his men outside the city to the furious driving charge of the Moorish irregular cavalry.

Industry in Alabama.

Alabama is now producing as much pig iron as Pennsylvania did a quarter of a century ago. In 1887 the south made a trifle more than 300,000 tons. Last year it made 3,500,000 tons. The south has about one-half the known iron ores of the United States. A great steel industry has sprung up in Alabama within the last ten years, and it is said to produce better steel rails than the north, and at lower cost.

A CRUEL OLD CITY.

What Excavators Have Learned at Gezer, in Palestine.

Wonderful discoveries have been made in the ruins of the ancient city of Gezer in Palestine. Prof. Stewart Macalister, who is now at work on the site, has discovered the ruins of eight cities of periods of building there, going back to ancient cave dwellers, 3,000 years B. C. The remains, therefore, of 5,000 years of apparently almost continuous human life are seen on this little hill. When a dwelling fell down or was destroyed the newcomer did not clear away the rubble, but reared a fresh structure on the ruins of the old, and digging now deep down through these ruins the explorer of today has discovered the untouched cremated remains of a cave-dwelling race not acquainted with metal, also the undisturbed dead of a Canaanite tribe with bronze weapons; also of a Canaanite "high place," with the bones of newly born infants, sacrificed, apparently, to some unknown deity, or bones of infants

buried under the corners of house walls. These human sacrifices were, it is believed, the "abominations" of the Ammonites denounced in the old testament. Human sacrifices were often offered at the commencement of undertakings, and it has been shown that the breaking of a bottle of wine at the naming of a ship is but the survival of the ancient abominable custom. So, also, the innocent-looking Maypole is simply a relic of a pole found in old pagan temples—traces of one having been found in the "high place" of temple of Gezer. Various statements in the bible are amply confirmed by discoveries made by the explorers of the society.

Developments at Gezer make it possible to understand more clearly how Samson pulled down the pillars of the temple. These pillars were of wood, and merely rested on "stumps of stone." The strong man, therefore, had but to draw the wooden supports together and off the stone and down came the temple, crashing about the Philistines' ears.

MISTAKE IN TRAIN NUMBERS

CAUSES HEAD-ON COLLISION BETWEEN TWO TRAINS.

Conductor of Freight is Told He Has Plenty of Time To Make Siding and Disastrous Crash Follows.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 16.—A fearful head-on collision between the southbound Quebec express and a northbound freight train on the Concord division of the Boston & Maine railroad occurred four miles north of Canaan station, due to a mistake in train dispatcher's orders, and from a demolished passenger coach there was taken out 25 dead and dying, and 27 other passengers, most of them seriously injured.

Nearly all those who were in the death car were returning from a fair at Sherbrooke, Quebec, 60 miles north. The conductor of the freight train was given to understand that he had plenty of time to reach a siding by the night operator at Canaan station, receiving, according to the superintendent of the division, a copy of a telegraph order from the train dispatcher at Concord, which confused the train numbers 20 and 33.

The wreck occurred just after the express had rounded into a straight stretch of track, but owing to the early morning mist neither engineer saw the other's headlight until too late.

Those identified up to 6 o'clock Sunday night were as follows:

Timothy Shaughnessy, Castle Bar, Quebec; Mrs. Shaughnessy; Miss Annie St. Pierre, Isleverte, Quebec; Fred M. Phelps, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. A. E. Warren, Harverhill, Mass.; Mrs. F. C. Blake, South Corinth, Vt.; Mrs. Margaret L. Lundy, Manchester, N. H.; Miss Earrell, Manchester; Mrs. Philip Gagnon, Sherbrooke; Miss Alvina Giron, Nashua, N. H.; Mrs. Webster, a dressmaker living in Massachusetts; J. L. Congrat, Somerville, Mass.; infant child of Irving Gilford, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. E. L. Briggs, West Canaan, N. H.; John G. Duncan, Bethel, Vt.

The unidentified include a boy 4 years old, a man 40 years old, a woman 20 years old, a man 35 years old and four others.

Twenty-two of the bodies were removed to Concord during the day.

The most seriously injured, who were taken to the Margaret Hitchcock hospital at Hanover, N. H., include an unknown boy, both legs broken, arm torn out and internally injured, dying; Saunders, Nashua, N. H., legs and arms injured; Mrs. S. Saunders, Nashua, wounds on face; Miss C. Saunders, Nashua, contusions on face; Mrs. Saunders, Nashua, internal injuries; Fred Saunders, Nashua, shoulders injured; Mrs. Hester Saunders, Brockton, Mass., head and back injured; Charles St. Pierre, Isleverte, Quebec, internal injuries; Arthur Jacques, Milbury, internal injuries; John Barrett, Manchester, N. H., head and breast injured; Miss Abby Jansen, Nashua, broken frontal bone.

THROWN BY HORSE AND KILLED.

Man's Foot Catches in Stirrup—Is Dragged to Death.

Washington, Sept. 16.—C. Berry Winslip, 21 years old, a member of a prominent family of this city, was accidentally killed in Rock Creek park by being thrown in the road. One foot of the rider was held fast in the stirrup and he was dragged for some distance and kicked into insensibility. Dr. Glennon of the public health and marine hospital service, who came along in an automobile immediately after the accident, picked up the prostrate man and started for the hospital, but Mr. Winslip lived only a few moments. The young man had just come into a large inheritance.

Saw Woman Thrown From Bridge. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—A fisherman and his son heard a woman scream: "My God, don't kill me!" after she had scuffled with two men on the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo. Then they saw her thrown from the bridge 80 feet high, into four feet of water below. The authorities have been unable to solve the mystery. The fishermen were too scared to apprehend the men.

Railways Combine To Fight Strike. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 16.—Operating officials of the five railways involved in the strike of boiler-makers—the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie—have formed an organization to meet strike conditions. The organization will at once proceed to fill the places vacated by strikers.

Young Girls Killed By Train. Chicago, Sept. 16.—Hila Foss, aged 18 years, and Lydia Tiernan, aged 17 years, were killed by a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad at Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago. The young women were walking on the tracks and became confused by the approach of a freight and passenger train from opposite directions.

Uprisings in China. Hong Kong, Sept. 16.—Mosque Mokak and Paskok, market town in the Kwai-Tsun district of the Chun Chow prefecture, report simultaneous uprisings of natives. The insurgents bore banners on which were inscribed "The People Are Driven by the Officials to Uprise."

Heir To \$125,000. Denver, Col., Sept. 16.—Captain of Detectives W. A. Loomis, of Denver, has fallen heir to an estate left by his father-in-law, Sidney Hilton, who has just died in Seattle, Wash. The fortune is estimated to be \$125,000.

Nearly Lynched Wrong Man. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—A mob bent on lynching a non-union millworker who had shot some union men got the rope around the neck of a plain clothes detective by mistake and had him half strung to a telegraph post before the mistake was discovered.

Four Cases of Cholera Reported. St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Four fresh cases of cholera, of which three were fatal, have been reported from Moscow and that vicinity. The government of Viatski is declared to be infected with the disease.

Ohio State News

Latest Happenings of Interest Prepared for Our Readers.

STRICKEN DUMB

Was Postman Accused of Assault, When Federal Inspectors Arrived.

Chardon, O.—Fearing that he would lose his job because post office inspectors had been inquiring into the circumstances surrounding a fight he had with a woman, John L. McCalmont, a rural mail carrier, suffered a peculiar attack of illness and apparently lost the power of speech.

Two months ago he quarreled with Mrs. W. A. McElrath, across whose lawn he had driven. She had him arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The case has not yet come to trial. Post office inspectors from Cleveland recently arrived here and began investigating the charge. McCalmont was delivering mail when he screamed and fell unconscious. He was taken to his home here, and when he recovered his senses it was found he apparently had lost the power of speech.

PASTOR'S WIFE

Fearing She Had Not Taken Enough Poison, But She Did.

Columbus, O.—"I fear that I have not taken enough," said Mary C. Kelso to her husband when he stooped over her prostrate form at their home on East Woodruff avenue. By her side was an empty bottle, and an investigation disclosed that it had contained carbolic acid. Before a physician could arrive the woman was dead. She had been in ill health for four years.

Mrs. Kelso was the second wife of Rev. O. C. Kelso, a Congregational minister and assistant to Dr. Washington Gladden. He formerly was an instructor in the local high schools.

Charities and Corrections Conference. Columbus, O.—The program of the 17th annual session of the Ohio state conference of charities and corrections, to be held in Bellefontaine October 22-25, has been completed. Gov. Andrew L. Harris will deliver an address.

Judge John A. Caldwell, of the juvenile court in Cincinnati, will address the convention on "The Juvenile Court," and C. M. Hubbard, secretary of the Associated Charities in Cincinnati, will speak upon "The Relations of Intemperance to Poverty."

Is a Blind Man Eligible?

Columbus, O.—Secretary of State Thompson had a query from Lancaster asking if a blind man could hold office in Ohio. In that town a blind man is a candidate for the city council and has no opposition. The inquirer wanted to know if the blind man would be eligible, if elected. The secretary replied that personally he thought the man was eligible, but that the courts would have to decide the matter.

Domestic Troubles End in Tragedy.

Columbus, O.—Sherman Long, a carpenter, was shot and killed at his home in this city by Frank Miller, his brother-in-law, who escaped in a buggy. Miller has had trouble with his wife and went to Long's house in search of her. Long was called to the telephone just as Miller entered and the latter, after accusing his brother-in-law of harboring his wife, shot Long as he stood at the phone.

Pastor King on Trial.

Cleveland, O.—Rev. W. B. King, of Uhrichville, faced his accusers at a secret trial by a committee of the East Ohio Methodist conference. He denied that he chews tobacco, that he had called a certain woman in his church a "she devil," and other charges.

Reward Is Increased.

Ottawa, O.—The reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer of John Provent was increased to \$1,000 by the county commissioners. Sheriff Zink is making further investigations. He is confident that the increased reward will result in the capture of the slayer.

Three Fatally Hurt.

Ravenna, O.—Three men were felled with stones and many more injured in a battle between striking Italian sewer diggers and other Italians who had been put to work in the trenches. Three of the injured will die. Bricks and stones were used by the rioters.

Hanna Buys Farm.

Ravenna, O.—Dan Hanna has purchased nine farms for the enlargement of his princely country estate. Deeds to the farms, valued at \$27,000, according to the figures given, have been filed here. Hanna now has a small army of men at work on his estate.

Gavel Given to Governor.

Columbus, O.—Charles G. Bulthouse, of Perrysburg, Mich., has sent to Gov. Harris a gavel made from the timbers of the sloop Porcupine, that was in the engagement with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, on September 10, 1813.

To Suit the Trustees.

Canton, O.—To suit the convenience of several trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association, Secretary Jafsell announced that a meeting of the association would be held here September 17. This will be the last meeting before the dedication.

Caught With the Goods.

Gallipolis, O.—Wm. Roberts and J. A. Betz were arrested by railroad detectives, charged with stealing valuable railroad tools. The goods were found with the men. Betz admits having stolen some property.

She Feared Madness.

Lima, O.—Because she feared her illness would result in insanity, Mrs. J. F. Schlosser, wife of a wealthy farmer, took a big dose of strychnine. Soon after taking the poison Mrs. Schlosser informed her husband, but efforts to save her life were futile.

Names Weaver Chief of Construction.

Columbus, O.—The board of managers of the penitentiary announced the appointment of Frank L. Weaver, of Lucas county, as superintendent of construction to succeed H. B. Robinson, resigned.

SWEET FACED LASS

Didn't Like Rosario's Looks and Refused to Wed Him.

Steubenville, O.—Maris Antonelli, a sweet-faced Italian girl of 23 years, shed bitter tears in justice court when ordered to pay the expenses incurred in coming from Italy to this city, where Rosario Ponti was waiting to make her his bride.

According to pretty Maris' story, told through trembling lips, she did not like the looks of Rosario, whom she saw for the first time when she arrived here. "I just can't love him," she cried. "If I don't love him, how can I marry him?" she asked, her large, brown eyes gazing appealingly at the court.

No one present seemed able to answer her pathetic question in a satisfactory manner.

But the cold law, as interpreted, said that fair Maris must pay the expenses of her long journey, as she had stipulated that she would become the bride of Rosario, he to pay the cost of bringing the young beauty to America.

KNOCKED FROM LIVE WIRE

And Held in Midair Until Rescued By Heroic Workman.

Piqua, O.—Despite the fact that 2,300 volts of electricity passed through the body of Louis Reed for several minutes, he lives. Although weak, he was able to walk home after he had regained consciousness. The young man had fallen across a live wire and hung there until knocked loose by a fellow workman, who then had to grab him to keep him from falling to the ground, 30 feet below.

This is Reed's third narrow escape within a year. Several months ago he fell from a high building and was considered fatally injured, but soon recovered. Last May 1,000 volts of electricity passed through his body without doing him much harm.

"Handsome Harold" Seeks Pardon.

Columbus, O.—"Handsome Harold" Robinson, the Clark county bigamist, who is doing four years' time in the penitentiary, is an applicant for a pardon. It will be acted upon by the board of managers. Robinson was well known in Cincinnati, where his wife lived when he married a Miss Linn, of Springfield, who, it is said, has since been divorced.

Will Meet at Springfield.

Tiffin, O.—The State Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics adjourned, with Springfield as the next meeting place. A proposition to make Columbus the permanent meeting place and hold biennial instead of annual sessions will be submitted to subordinate councils for ratification.

Tornado's Havoc.

Marysville, O.—Millcreek township was visited by a tornado. Leo Longbrake's stock barn, a toolhouse and three buildings were blown down. Walter Beebe's orchard was uprooted. The bridges over Millcreek and at Brown Mill Crossing were carried away.

Poisoned Drinking Whisky.

Warren, O.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hayes, of Cortland, received a bottle through the mail labeled whisky and drank a portion of its contents. Both are critically ill from what appears to be strychnine poisoning. Who sent the bottle is a mystery, but it evidently came from an enemy.

Receiver Collapsed.

Newark, O.—George H. Webb, receiver for the defunct Homestead Building association, has succumbed to the strain of his work. For three months Receiver Webb has been engaged in the suit against Mary Lingafelter. The association collapsed three and one-half years ago.

To Religious Causes.

Dayton, O.—The will of the late Henry F. Hunt, a banker of Miamisburg, O., probated here, gives \$500 to the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio and an equal amount to the W. C. T. U. and the Cincinnati conference of the M. E. church. The rest of the estate, valued at \$28,000, is bequeathed to his widow.

The Natural Sequence.

Findlay, O.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hammond, proprietors of a bakery at Rawson, were frightfully burned in an oil explosion. They had drawn the fires from the ovens, which they were attempting to clean with coal oil. The heat from the oven exploded the oil.

Fortune of \$10,000.

Chillicothe, O.—A fortune of \$10,000 awaits the return of a pretty widow who eloped from New Holland last year. Mrs. Annie Cloer eloped in January, 1906, with Elmer Stokely, of New Holland, and they were married at Newport, Ky.

Defeated O'Leary.

Ottawa, O.—The Catholic Knights of Ohio closed their convention here. The next convention will be held at Upper Sandusky. Walter O'Leary, of Cincinnati, made a hard fight for the secretaryship, but was defeated by C. J. Anthony, of Cleveland.

Died of Typhoid.

Cleveland, O.—Paul G. Monk, of Washington, D. C., United States immigration inspector of this city, died of typhoid fever. He had been ill for several days. Monk came here from Washington March 1, of this year.

Approves Council's Order.

Toledo, O.—Attorney D. J. Cable, representing the Lima & Toledo Traction Co., has approved the order passed by the city council granting the company the right to cross streets with its tracks. The company has acquired a private right of way into the city.

Hit By Stray Bullet.

West Liberty, O.—While some small boys were shooting with a target rifle one of the bullets struck Engineer Jaa. Carney, who was on his engine. The ball struck him in the back of the head and lodged near his ear.



The Sultan on the March.

er, appeared in their neighborhood, being conservative, clear-headed business men, they paid him large sums to go away and not restrain trade.

Typical of this same Sultan Mulai Hassan's attitude toward what is called progress and improvement in the western world is an anecdote, the authenticity of which I feel I can vouch for. There were and still are some dangerous rocks in the harbor of Rabat, and the owners of the coasting steamers engaged in the Morocco trade were anxious, for obvious reasons, to have them removed. Having failed to interest the local governor in the matter, the steamship men got together and sent an envoy to Fez, who requested that the companies concerned might be allowed to remove

THE SUN OUR SAVIOR.

Its Rays Expected to Furnish Heat and Power for All Man's Needs.

The world's coal supply will not last forever. Indeed, at the rate at which it is now being used it will not even last for many scores of years, says the Globe.

Among the possible substitutes for producing power, practical scientists look to the sun's heat as one that will certainly be of first-rate importance in the future. According to the late Prof. Langley, from every square yard of earth exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, there could be derived more than one horse-power. Thus in the area of a city like New York the noontide heat on a sunny day is sufficient to drive all the steam engines in the world.

Nikola Tesla, the well known electrical inventor, has been working at this problem. "I hope some day," he recently declared, "with an apparatus I have invented to harness the rays of the sun that that body will operate every machine in our fac-

ories, propel every train and carriage in our streets, and do all the cooking in our homes as well as furnish all the light that man may need by night as well as by day. It will replace all wood and coal as a producer of motive power and heat and electric lighting."

His idea is simple enough, consisting, as it does, of concentrating the heat of the sun on a focal point by a series of mirrors and magnifying glasses, and the great heat so produced as directed upon a glass cylinder filled with water. This last named is chemically prepared, so that it rapidly evaporates into steam.

The steam is made to operate a steam engine, which, in turn, generates electricity. This electricity is received by storage batteries, and a vast and cheap supply is generated for all purposes. With thousands of these sun stations dotted about here and there, the problem of motive power supply would seem to be solved. The chief difficulty with the Tesla solar engine is the cost of storing the batteries and keeping them stored.